

D E E D S instead of W O R D S.

Let your Light so shine before Men, that they may see your good Works.

Well done thou good and faithful Servant.

GENTLEMEN, LIVERYMEN of the City of LONDON,

I N chusing a Member to represent you in Parliament, consider your own Interests, and judge accordingly; draw Consequences from Experience and Reason; and common Sense will tell you, that the Man who, uncalled, has so often taken Pleasure to serve you, with no other View than that of recommending himself to your good Opinion, is most likely to continue to serve you with three-fold Zeal, when you shall make it his Duty. *John Pater-son*, Esq; for repeated Proofs of the most affectionate Attachment, and the most laborious Attendance on your Service, desires only the Honour of continuing your bound Servant the Remainder of his Days; he has a Right to demand this Testimony of your Esteem; and I will prove, that without manifest Ingratitude, (a Crime never yet laid to your Charge) you cannot refuse, upon this Occasion, to mortify his Enemies, (Enemies acquired by endeavouring to have some little Merit with you) and to join his Friends, whose good Wishes and Assistance he makes his greatest Glory. Need I tell you what he has done? I will collect a few Facts out of a great Number, redounding so much to his Credit and your Advantage, that I am sure you must be forcibly struck by them, especially as they are, for the most part, such lasting Monuments of his Will and Ability to render himself useful to you, as never can be forgotten while this great City exists.

I. Twenty Years ago, upon a Complaint of the Shopkeepers of *London*, he drove, at their earnest Request, the Hawkers and Pedlars out of the City, though supported by the Commissioners of Hawkers and Pedlars.

II. Upon a Complaint of several conscientious Inhabitants of *London*, about the Oaths of Constable and other Parish Officers, respecting several obsolete Matters now no longer done, nor intended to be done, he did, at their Request, get the Court of Common-council to alter them to their present satisfactory Form.

III. He moved for building the new Bridge at *Black-friars*, in order to revive Trade in that Part of the City, to occasion the building of good Houses, fit for Merchants, &c. to prevent their deserting the City, and to lighten the Burden of Taxes and Assessments levied on the Citizens; and for this salutary Purpose he did, in the Height of the last War, raise One Hundred and Forty-four Thousand Pounds, at Four *per Cent*.

IV. He was principally instrumental in preventing the Removal of the Excise-office out of the City, whereby the City saved near Six Thousand Pounds *per Annum* of their Land-tax, without reckoning the Advantage of the Money spent in the City, by Persons having Business at that Office, and the Trouble of the Citizens going out of the City to do their Business. In bringing this Matter to bear, he had very great Trouble, both in attending the Parliament, the Ministers, and the Common-council.

V. At the Request of the Committee of City Lands, before he had the Honour to be in Parliament, he prepared a Petition to the House of Commons, for a Bill to enable the Court of Common-council to make new and necessary Openings in the City of *London*, he drew up and solicited this Bill without Fee or Reward.

VI. At the Request of a large Meeting of Masters of almost every Trade in the City, complaining of the Grievances they laboured under, in respect to the free Journeymen, he drew up a Petition for them to Common-council, praying Relief, and obtained a Bye-law, allowing the Masters, upon a Want of proper Journeymen, by Licence from the Lord Mayor or Court of Aldermen, to employ Non-Freemen.

VII. Finding, in consequence of the new Pavement in *Westminster*, that the retail Trade of the City of *London* was greatly injured, he was a principal Adviser and Promoter of the new Pavement, now carrying on with such Success, and so greatly to the Advantage of the Citizens, formed the Plan, and solicited the Bill.

VIII. The Rebuilding of *Newgate* was an Object which had often occurred to the principal Citizens; it was indeed equally recommended by Policy and Humanity, but as that and other public Works could not be put in Execution, without levying a prodigious Sum upon the County of *Middlesex* and the City of *London*, they were still laid aside. At last *Mr. Pater-son* produced a Plan for raising Three Hundred Thousand Pounds for City Purposes, without laying any additional Burden on *London* or *Middlesex*; it met with Approbation, and an Act passed for it, but the Difficulty was to raise it at Three and a Half *per Cent*. which the Enemies of *Mr. Pater-son* in the Committee declared impossible: however, this *Mr. Pater-son* did; and his Scheme was thought so profitable, that some Gentlemen, who had before opposed it, moved, that the Loan should be shared among the Members of the Committee; but this Proposal *Mr. Pater-son* rejected as a Job: and, as it was public Money, insisted, that if any Advantage was to be gained by it, the Public were intitled to it: Accordingly Books were opened at *Guildhall*, for raising 156,000 *l*. and though no Man was suffered to subscribe more than a Thousand Pounds, in four Days time there was no less than One Million Two Hundred and Fifty-three Thousand Pounds subscribed.

IX. He proposed in the Common-Council, a Petition to Parliament, respecting the Dearness of Provisions; in consequence of which the Exportation of Corn was restrained, and the Importation of it allowed; as also the free Importation of salted Provisions from *Ireland* and the Plantations.

X. He gave very frequent Attendance as Chairman of the Committee on the Assize of Bread, though from some unavoidable Circumstances it was not attended with all the good Consequences that might have been wished for.

Lastly, He prides himself in having been Clerk to the *Barbers Company*, as that Office was spontaneously offered him as a Reward for having defended their Rights against the *Surgeons*, and as, after twenty Years Knowledge of him, they thought proper to honour him with Thanks, and other Marks of their Approbation of his Conduct.

From these Facts, Gentlemen, which are too notorious for Malice or Falshood to blacken or contradict, you may judge of the Integrity and Abilities of the Man, and your Obligations to him; in fact, there is scarce a Trader in this great City in the retail Way, who is not obliged to *Mr. Pater-son*.

Not a Porter who bears his Burthen, nor a Carter who drives his Load along the *London Streets*, but is obliged for part of his Ease and Safety to *Mr. Pater-son*.

The Wretch hitherto confined in a loathsome Prison, where his Misery is increased by Filth and Disease, when he shortly comes to breathe refreshing Air, and enjoy the Blessings of Health and Light, will be obliged for those comforts in his Distress to *Mr. Pater-son*.

When the Labourer and low Mechanic provides for his little Family, it is in a great Measure owing to that happy Act which put Provision within the Sphere of his Industry to obtain, an Act procured by *Mr. Pater-son*.

In a Word, the Rich of this City are indebted to him, for a great Part of their Pleasures, Ease, and Magnificence; the Poor owe to him in a great Measure the Blessings of Employment and Plenty.